

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 1846.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5377.

號四月十年十八百八千英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

日一月九年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Banks.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 15 & 154, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SYLVE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MILLO & Co., SANTOS, CAMPELLO & Co. AMAY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHEW, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KERSWICK.  
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.  
A. DE C. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. REILLY, Esq.  
H. F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG,....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKER—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
(1) Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 10, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTÉ DE PARIS,  
(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £2,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSVILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,  
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS;  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMENT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £100,000.  
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East India and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months, 3 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

M. R. THOMAS GIBB WILLIAMSON  
has been authorized to sign our  
firm in Hongkong from this date.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. no1

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
SOLE AGENTS of the ELLIOTT'S  
METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for  
Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. del18

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL  
SHEETING, all Sizes;

AND COMPOSITION NAILS,  
in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Paddar's Wharf Buildings,  
Hongkong, July 28, 1880.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s  
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$10 per doz. Case.

Pints, \$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

### NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

\*COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW\*,  
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH  
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the  
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

### FOR SALE.

MULLER FRÈRES' CELEBRATED  
OLD BRANDY, in Cases of 1 dozen Qtas.

Apply to

HESSE & Co.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. 1st del1

JAPAN SELTZER  
MANUFACTURED

BY J. L. EVELYN & Co.

from JAPAN SPRING  
WATER AT THEIR  
STEAM-POWERED WATER  
FACTORIES, Shanghai.

Agents in Hongkong:—Messrs LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, July 31, 1880.

31st del1

Ninth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. IX.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.

Inscriptions on Red Paper, Pictures, Etc.,

on Chinese Street-Doors.

Notes on the Chinese Language.

Modern Biography in Chinese.—The Grand  
Secretary Li.

Annals.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Dise.

Chinese Coins.

Land Tenure in China.

The Chinese Court.

Ancient Bridal Customs Compared.

A Substitute for Tea.

The "Blue River."

Errata:—

Canton Syllabary.

Fa-Hsien and His English Translators.

—Corrigenda.

Note on the Kitchen-God.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, Etc.

Hongkong, September 11, 1880.

no1

To LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR  
of House No. 4, Praya East (known  
as the Blue House); Possession on the  
1st of October.

Also

The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI FISH  
Market Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms,  
etc., etc., with Gas and Water laid on;  
Immediate possession.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

no1

Intimations.

CARD.

M. R. HAHN'S DANCING CLASSES

have been Re-opened on the 1st

October.

Fletcher's Buildings,

No. 6, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

Intimations.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA  
LIMITED.

In Accordance with Instructions received

from the Board of Directors the Hongkong  
BRANCH of this BANK will be

CLOSED on the 30th September. Messrs  
TURNER & Co. will act as the BANK'S  
AGENTS at this Port.

R. HORNE BOYD,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 22, 1880.

no1

To LET.

CHINA MAIL

Opposite the WANCHI FISH  
Market.

Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms,  
etc., etc., with Gas and Water laid on;  
Immediate possession.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

no1

Intimations.

CARD.

M. R. HAHN'S DANCING CLASSES

have been Re-opened on the 1st

October.

Fletcher's Buildings,

No. 6, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

no1

Intimations.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5377.- OCTOBER 4, 1880.]

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Prime Eastern CHEESE.

Young America CHEESE.

Pine Apple CHEESE.

Californian BUTTER.

HOPS and MALT.

Lamb's TONGUE, S.

Soured Pig's EEL.

Split PEAS.

Assorted JAMS.

Assorted VEGETABLES.

Assorted MEATS.

Assorted SOUPS.

CODFISH.

Pig's Head CHEESE.

Devilled HAM.

CAVIARE.

California Golden SYRUP.

CIDER.

Whittaker's HAMS.

Breakfast LACON.

COMB HONEY in Frame and

Bottle.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Pickled PIG'S PORK.

Boneless COLDHIS.

Salmon in LIQUES.

MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.

Bordon's Condensed MILK (very fresh).

California BISCUITS in Case and Thins.

Ginger CAKES.

Milk BISCUITS.

Soda BISCUITS.

Wafer BISCUITS.

Almond BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Buckwheat FLOUR.

CORNFLAKES.

RYE MEAL.

BOWMIX, Small and Large.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

SHELLBACK NUTS.

PECAN NUTS.

WALNUTS.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.

PEA NUTS.

## Canned Table Fruits.

Bartlett PEARS.

PEACHES.

GREEN APPLES.

APRICOTS.

QUINCES.

&c., &c.

Tart FRUITS.

Smoked BEEF.

Smoked OX-TONGUES.

Compressed OX-TONGUES.

Mince MEAT.

Canned Corned BEEF.

Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars.

Mixed PICKLES.

Assorted PICKELS.

Corned BEEF.

Queen's OLIVES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Sausage MEAT.

Californian SARDINES.

PORK and BEANS.

Yeast POWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

PORK in 200lb. Barrels.

BEEF in 200lb. Barrels.

Fruit BUTTER.

Cranberry SAUCE.

Apple SAUCE.

Butter BEANS.

Green BEANS.

TO COOK BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

Put your beans which must be small beans—in cold water, on the back of the stove to simmer. When the skin cracks, take them out of pan and pour off water. You must have a 2lb. earthen bean-pot, in which you place on the bottom a substance, then pour your beans into the pot, putting to two quarts beans (two-tablespoonfuls of mucus), a quarter of a pound also salt pork, scored on top, with one tablespoonful salt and pepper, fill bean-pot with cold water, and let it stand in the oven where it will bake very slowly. When water has evaporated, if the beans are not done, pour in more water. The beans should bake for seven or eight hours, and be a light brown. They can be warmed up in the pot for breakfast.

—

GEORGE & BROWNE'S & HOUSEHOLD STORES

JOHN MOIR & SON'S CELEBRATED PRESERVES

We beg to direct special attention to our well selected Stock of

Wines, Spirits, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.'S MONOPOLY, Pts. & Quarts.

MUMM'S (Jules) CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Quarts.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG'S WHITE SEAL,

Plates and Quarts.

CHATEAU LA ROCHE (GOUZIER & ALEX.).

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.

RIES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints and Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Ghent, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch.

Hochheimer, Nierstein, Steinberger

Cabinet, Kuhlesheimer Berg, Kon-

tinia Victoria, Berg, Chateau

Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut

Sauterne, Marasca, Sac-

cone, Pale Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado

Sherry, Outer Palmas and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Outer Palmer

& Co.'s Brandy, Cognac Guillet &

Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;

Fine Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-

mended, Kilshan's L.I. Irish Whisky,

Jamison's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glenlivet Whisky;

A.V.H. GIN, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin, La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,

Curaçao, Pts. & Quarts; Ango-

stura, Boker's and Orange

Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-

ders, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

Fine ALE, bottled by MacE., F. & Co.

ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hogheads

and Kilderkins).

SHIP'S STORES and SAIL-MAKING.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

## INSURANCES.

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME ASSURANCES

MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SIXTY MILLION Francs

CAPITAL PAID UP. 3,750,000 do.

Prime Eastern CHINESE.

Young America CHEESE.

Pine Apple CHEESE.

Californian BUTTER.

HOPS and MALT.

Lamb's TONGUE, S.

Soured Pig's EEL.

Split PEAS.

Assorted JAMS.

Assorted VEGETABLES.

Assorted MEATS.

Assorted SOUPS.

CODFISH.

Pig's Head CHEESE.

Devilled HAM.

CAVIARE.

California Golden SYRUP.

CIDER.

Whittaker's HAMS.

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COMB HONEY in Frame and

Bottle.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

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Wafer BISCUITS.

Almond BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Buckwheat FLOUR.

CORNFLAKES.

RYE MEAL.

BOWMIX, Small and Large.

Cracked WHEAT.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

Ministers and most of the seats will be contested.

Ned Kelly was committed for trial for the murder of constable Lonergan and other cases are being proceeded with.

Aelaide, Sept. 6.—The Orient liner "Sonata" round off Cape Jarvis on Friday night.

Sep. 7.—The hold of the "Sonata" is now full of water, and all hope of getting her off have been abandoned; it is believed her bottom is pierced with holes.

A lighter is alongside taking the cargo, a great part of which is destroyed.

Sep. 8.—The "Sonata" is now settled down, and no hopes of getting her off.

Melbourne, Sept. 6.—Eric the Red, from New York with exhibits, is a total wreck on Cape Otway reef. One passenger and three of the crew were drowned.

Brisbane, Sept. 7.—In the Assembly this afternoon, the Premier, in moving a resolution for an extra sitting day on Monday, said in order to carry out the wishes of the majority and sustain the commercial honor of the country, he had telegraphed to enquire if the mail contract would be accepted subject to certain modifications, the chief of which was that instead of the ratification by the Assembly being a condition, the contract would be accepted. Had provided for a resolution of disapproval being moved in the Assembly before the 8th. Dickson requested the leader of the Opposition was absent. Thomas, the son of the first of the last night, contrasted the Attorney-General's opinion that the positive assent of the House was necessary, or the contractors would never be sure of their money. Unless the assent of Parliament was given the contract would be liable to termination at any time by the decision of the House. The motion of an extra sitting day was passed.

The latest expedient, says the New York Times, for getting rid of the Chinese in California is to tax the Six Companies out of existence. These Companies are the guides to which all Chinese arriving in the Pacific States are attached. It is represented to the State Board of Equalization by memorial, that the Six Companies "have and hold absolute control over the forces and liberties of all the Chinese," and that therefore they must be extremely rich, and that instead of their being assessed at a moderate valuation, they should pay taxes on \$22,000,000, or some such modest sum. Of course, it is expected that this excessive rate of assessment and taxation will be resisted; but as this would only lead to the seizure and confiscation of Chinese property in San Francisco, the desired end—the eviction of the Chinamen—would be reached, and the Chinese problem would be solved.

The 13-15-14 puzzle is likely to be entirely eclipsed by another, the inventor of which claims to be the only possessor of the key to its solution, though he admits the possibility of discovering it by simple arithmeticical process. Having seen the solution we can vouch for its practicability. The puzzle is this: Take thirty counters, fifteen red, and place them in line in such manner that every ninth counter to be removed shall be a red one, until the line is reduced to fifteen white counters. We are authorized to publish the solution at a future date, but the inventor hopes it will be discovered by some of those ladies and gentlemen who take to much interest in acrostics, anagrams, &c. &c.—*Japan Gazette.*

#### SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSION. (Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Monday, October 4

#### DETAINING A WOMAN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, was convicted of detaining a woman with intent to sell her for the purpose of prostitution.

Called on to say, if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, the first witness said, he had nothing to say, but asked for mercy especially as he was an old man. The second prisoner, a woman, simply asked for mercy.

His Lordship said—You, Chan Akwal, and you Ko Atwo, calling yours if his wife, were on the 20th September last convicted of the crime of feloniously by force detaining against her will a woman named Ho Yan Wan with intent to sell her within this Colony. It appeared on the clearest evidence that Ho Yan Wan, who had been living with her husband, went to Canton to her husband, and on the 20th of June, you, Chan Akwal, armed with a knife and a musket, went with two other men and took Ho Yan Wan by force from her husband's house, and you Chan Akwal, also, detained forcibly in a chair, to a house in Canton, where you Chan Akwal and you Ko Atwo were living. After one night spent there the poor woman was taken, guarded in a chair to a boat, which took her to Macao with you both. After having been shown to various women for sale there, she was on the 4th of August brought to this Colony and was taken to a house in Shingpoen. Whilst there you Ko Atwo told the poor woman that you were going to sell her for a prostitute. It seems that a clausman, Ho Kong Hi, a respectable shopkeeper here who had come from a neighbouring village to that in which Ho Yan Wan lived, had received information which induced him to search for the poor woman. After she had been here for five days he found out where she was, and on going into the room he found her crying. She said that you wanted to sell her to be a prostitute. He was about to take her away, but you Chan Akwal refused to let him do so, and after paying to you \$10. Ho Kong Hi said he would think about it, and immediately sent information to the police, and you both were arrested and the poor woman was sent free. This is but one of the ordinary cases of kidnapping with the use of force. No one can doubt that for the energy of her clausman this poor woman could have been permanently torn from her husband and to the knowledge of Chinamen about sold to a life worse than a life of shame, to a life—a very short life of misery—to which death would be preferable. On the fourth count of the information on which you have been found guilty the sentence of the Court on you Chan Akwal is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years, and that on each of the other three counts you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of two years contemporaneously, but to take effect on the expiration or sooner determination of the period of your penal servitude. The sentence amounts to this form to avoid a public difficulty as to which I purpose to submit some observations for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. As to you Ko Atwo, was particularly careful to ascertain whether in what you did you were acting under the co-operation of your alleged husband. I, however, am satisfied that although you in some particular acted with him you were acting independently, of him on your own wicked impulses for your intention and endeavours to sell Ho Yan Wan and so get the reward of your crime. However, it is not in evidence that

you took part in the original kidnapping, although you were a co-participant—indeed, to this Colony and attempted sale. I take into merciful consideration this distinction as to your case. The sentence of the Court on you on each of the counts of the information is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for a period of two years, the terms to be contemporaneous.

KIDNAPPING BOYS.

His Lordship most pronounced sentence, in the case in which two men were charged Chan Kai Chin and Chui Yan Yip, with kidnapping five boys and were, in these different cases convicted, the Crown not offering any evidence in the other two cases.

The first prisoner said that three out of the five boys were entrusted to him to take to his native place.

The Chief Justice said, the evidence was entirely different.

Prisoner pleaded that he was an old man. The Chief Justice said that he ought to have kept him from crime.

The second defendant said, he had no intention to sell the boys in this Colony, nor in China.

The Chief Justice said they told the boys they were going to sell them.

The second Defendant: We were going to send them to Swatow.

The Chief Justice said that they gave a different story from what they gave and passed sentence accordingly.

You, Chan Kai Chin and Chui Yan Yip, on the 20th September last, both convicted on three informations. On the second count of the first of these you were convicted of having feloniously, and by force, detained in this Colony, a boy named Kwok Tai Tung with intent to sell him.

On the second count of the second information you were on the same day convicted of the like crime as to Chu Wai Lin. On the second count of the third information you were on the 29th Sept. last both convicted of the like crime as to Li Lin Sung. As to two other informations charging like crimes as to two boys, Chau Chow Sung and Yat Kon, the evidence as to which was necessary before the Court, the Crown did not ask to put you on your trial, and you are not convicted thereof. All the five boys were young; the two youngest were but little more than babies. Confining myself to the five boys for detaining whom you have been convicted, each seems to have been kidnapped at a different place so far away beyond Canton as that they all spoke in dialects for which he was with much difficulty that an Interpreter was obtained. Each of the three was, being at a distance from his house, entitled to a promise of good employment and a wife, and by promise of an immediate present of five cates each was taken to the same boat, and all five, boys and children, were brought from a great distance beyond Foshow and to Canton under threats, and blows and duress—you brought and detained them in Hongkong far, far away from home. They were then given to understand that they were to be removed shall be a red one, until the line is reduced to fifteen white counters. We are authorized to publish the solution at a future date, but the inventor hopes it will be discovered by some of those ladies and gentlemen who take to much interest in acrostics, anagrams, &c. &c.—*Japan Gazette.*

#### FIGHTING AND CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN THE STREET.

Thomas Kaly, 22, of England, Andrew Rees, 23, of Norway, and Peter Christensen, 22, all seamen belonging to the American ship J. S. Briggs, were charged with fighting with each other and creating a disturbance in Queen's Road, at about six o'clock last evening.

The first defendant, who offered no resistance to the police officer, was fined twenty-five cents, or twenty four hours' imprisonment. The second and third were fined fifty cents, or forty-eight hours' imprisonment each, having resisted the police in the execution of their duty.

On the second count of the second information for feloniously and by force detaining the like crime as to Chu Wai Lin on which you have been convicted, and also on the second count of the second information for the like crime as to Li Lin Sung, of which you have been also convicted, the sentence of the Court is that you and each of you be kept in penal servitude for seven years, the periods of these two terms to be contemporaneous with the period of seven years to which you have respectively been already sentenced.

In each of these three informations you have also been charged with, and convicted of misdeemeanors; as to each of these counts the sentence of the Court is that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three several terms of two years, the several terms to be contemporaneous and to begin upon the expiration or other sooner determination of your terms of penal servitude respectively.

Explaining that these sentences were thus rendered because he could not impose a sentence of penal servitude and imprisonment to be contemporaneous, as the conditions of imprisonment were somewhat different, and that he purposed addressing some special observations to the Governor on these sentences.

The Chief Justice continued—As to these terms of imprisonment I propose to make special remarks for the consideration of H. E. the Governor. This enterprise seems to me to be one of the boldest enterprises ever attempted slave-dealing which has come to my notice. These two men having collected their five victims bring them here to a distance, excluding all chance of successful pursuit, excluded the parents and relatives, including a curio in the Military Service of the Emperor of China, a tradesman and peasant, or their children for ever and destined them for a trade at once dangerous and frightening, but for the accidental interference of the Police. I confess I cannot imagine the "wildest exaggeration" as depicting a more determined or more cold-blooded slave trader than that in which these two men have engaged. But why have these men kept best where there was no slave mart, rather than to any slave mart? None of the purchasers have been brought to justice, but here they must be residing, and till the purchasers are punished the demand will continue, and some of these suppliers of the demanded article will be punished.

Fined fifty dollars, or in default three months' imprisonment with hard labour; the opium and utensils to be forfeited.

On the 2nd instant, the second of the second information for the like crime as to Chu Wai Lin on which you have been convicted, and also on the second count of the second information for the like crime as to Li Lin Sung, of which you have been also convicted, the sentence of the Court is that you and each of you be kept in penal servitude for seven years, the periods of these two terms to be contemporaneous with the period of seven years to which you have respectively been already sentenced.

In each of these three informations you have also been charged with, and convicted of misdeemeanors; as to each of these counts the sentence of the Court is that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three several terms of two years, the several terms to be contemporaneous and to begin upon the expiration or other sooner determination of your terms of penal servitude respectively.

Explaining that these sentences were thus rendered because he could not impose a sentence of penal servitude and imprisonment to be contemporaneous, as the conditions of imprisonment were somewhat different, and that he purposed addressing some special observations to the Governor on these sentences.

The Chief Justice continued—As to these terms of imprisonment I propose to make special remarks for the consideration of H. E. the Governor. This enterprise seems to me to be one of the boldest enterprises ever attempted slave-dealing which has come to my notice. These two men having collected their five victims bring them here to a distance, excluding all chance of successful pursuit, excluded the parents and relatives, including a curio in the Military Service of the Emperor of China, a tradesman and peasant, or their children for ever and destined them for a trade at once dangerous and frightening, but for the accidental interference of the Police. I confess I cannot imagine the "wildest exaggeration" as depicting a more determined or more cold-blooded slave trader than that in which these two men have engaged. But why have these men kept best where there was no slave mart, rather than to any slave mart? None of the purchasers have been brought to justice, but here they must be residing, and till the purchasers are punished the demand will continue, and some of these suppliers of the demanded article will be punished.

Fined fifty dollars, or in default three months' imprisonment with hard labour; the opium and utensils to be forfeited.

On the 2nd instant, the second of the second information for the like crime as to Chu Wai Lin on which you have been convicted, and also on the second count of the second information for the like crime as to Li Lin Sung, of which you have been also convicted, the sentence of the Court is that you and each of you be kept in penal servitude for seven years, the periods of these two terms to be contemporaneous with the period of seven years to which you have respectively been already sentenced.

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

## Intimations.

## Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW  
THE weekly expression of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by instalments in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Politics, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects on which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a review in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (local references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, as are also those quoted) without asking for information, furnish w<sup>th</sup> or unpublished details concerning the act or omission in hand. It is desirable to make the Querist proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1870, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a state. All our learned localities should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong, Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trubner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial is over or two ages ago been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, however, by the numbers now before us, appears to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, history, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etzel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both beauty and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese philosopher of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. G. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Books and notes of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice, that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL

This Letter is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to the Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper established under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sulu, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-  
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any  
European Goods on London terms.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly laid for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Received June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packages or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prior Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied documents, &c. to. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed those dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwan, Friend & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—Moore's VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Moravian Pencils, &c., &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHNEIDER & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beauchamp Arcade.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DUDSBURY, 45, and 17, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwan, Friend & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—Moore's VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Moravian Pencils, &c., &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHNEIDER & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beauchamp Arcade.

## Chair and Boat Hire

GENERAL TRADE FOR CHINA,  
CHIN BEARDS, AND BEADS,  
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

CHINA AND CHINAMAN'S BOATS.

Half hour, 10 cents; 1 hour, 20 cents;

Three hours, 50 cents; Six hours, 70 cents;

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

For VICTORIA HARBOUR

Single Trip

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, .85

Two Coolies, .70

Return (direct or by Puk fuu-tum).

Four Coolies, .91

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

To VICTORIA HARBOUR (TO LEVEL OF Umbrella SEAT)

Single Trip

Four Coolies, .90

Three Coolies, .50

Two Coolies, .40

Return (direct or by Puk fuu-tum).

Four Coolies, .90

Three Coolies, .85

Two Coolies, .70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents.

Half Day, 35 cents.

Day, 50 cents.

Boat AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Day, .60

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per Load, .20

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Day, .25

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per Load, .175

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 pds., per Day, .150

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 pds., per Load, .100

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600 pds., per Day, .050

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, .01.00

" " One Hour, .20

" " Half-Hour, .10

One Hour, .05

Half Hour, .03

Nothing in the Scale prevents private agreements.

## FREIGHT COOLIES.

Scale of Hires for Street Coolies.

One Day, .35 cents.

Half Day, .20

Three Hours, .12 "

One Hour, .06 "

Half Hour, .03 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pah-  
hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 1 foot long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, not weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if it bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices in 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent &c., 8 oz.

4. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly